



bulletin

**of the
mahoning
county
medical
society**

**He who saves but one life saves
all humanity.**

The Talmud.

august 1933

volume three number eight

Youngstown Hospital Association

Organized in 1881

SOUTH SIDE UNIT, located at corner of Oak Hill & Francis Sts., contains private rooms, semi-private rooms and wards; an Emergency department open day and night; two delivery rooms and four operating rooms.

NORTH SIDE UNIT, located at Gypsy Lane, contains all private rooms. Each room has private telephone, radio and toilet. All utensils used for or by the patient are kept in the patient's room, assuring individual service.

Maternity department has four delivery rooms. The top floor of the General Bldg. contains seven operating rooms. Equipment of these rooms must be seen to be appreciated.

BOTH UNITS are approved by the American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, and our Training School has been approved by the State Board of Registration for Nurses.

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is light in weight, yet soft, strong, ventilating and durable. Its peculiar weave,—being made of one continuous piece of rubber throughout without any seams—makes a comfortable, inconspicuous, and efficient garment.

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The result is . . . Bread that has won approval by the Medical Profession . . . an authority entirely unbiased and impartial in its analysis of, and opinions upon, food products.

EAT THE BREAD YOUR DOCTOR RECOMMENDS
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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND MENTION THE BULLETIN

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This headline in the paper may apply to you, if you are in the habit of parking your car in any "side-street".

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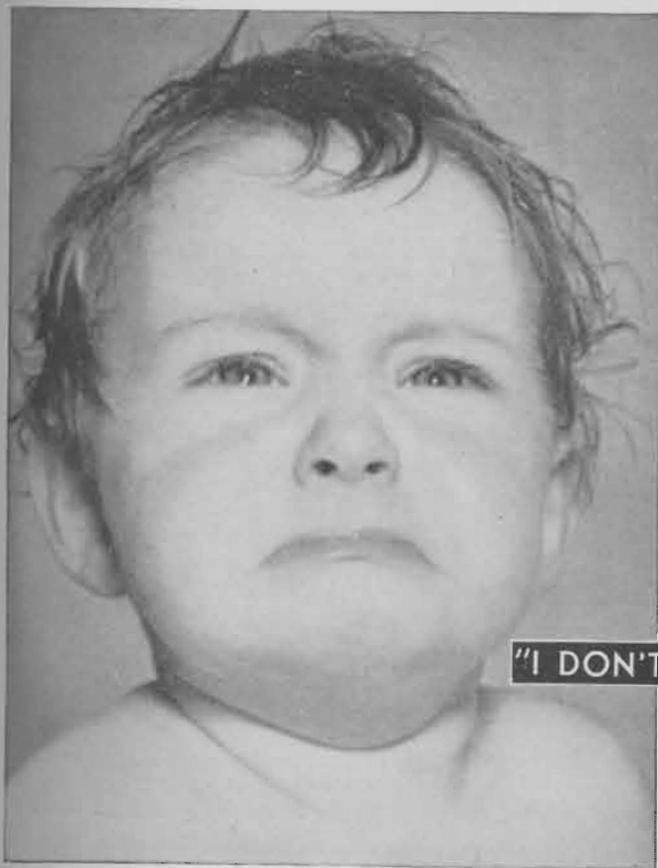
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It takes more severity than many mothers can command to force spinach upon a tearful child. Yet careful menu-planning is needed to make up the 12 mg. of iron required daily. Leichsenring and Flor, as an example, found that children's diets planned to contain 5 and 8.5 mg. iron actually supplied only 3.25 and 6.5 mg., respectively, although the diet was designed to provide a high iron intake and included such foods as raisins, carrots, graham bread, prunes, lettuce, beef, and egg.¹

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¹⁻³ Bibliography on request.

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Pablum consists of wheat-meal, oatmeal, cornmeal, wheat embryo, yeast, alfalfa leaf, and beef bone. Supplies vitamins A, B, E, and G and calcium, phosphorus, iron, copper, and other essential minerals.



Supplied in 1-lb. cartons at drug stores

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INDIAN CREEK FARM

THE HOME OF YOUNGSTOWN'S BETTER MILK



**A GOOD EXAMPLE
OF HEALTHFUL
FOOD FOR PROPER
DEVELOPMENT**

Raymond Stoll, age 3 years, 3 mos., son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Stoll, 124 Halls Heights, Youngstown, Ohio.

Mrs. Stoll has recently written us a letter which we believe you would be interested in reading.

My Dear Mrs. Heberding:

When Raymond was three weeks old he was started out with your Special Baby Milk along with breast feedings. In a short time we found that he was gaining so nicely and digesting the prepared formula so well that we put him on the bottle feedings entirely. He went thru the teething stage so perfectly that we did not know when he was cutting them, until we would see a tooth come thru. Today he is past three and has lovely, as well as strong, white teeth. He has really never had but one sick spell and that was a slight case of tonsillitis, lasting only a few days. He very seldom catches colds. Wounds and cuts seem to heal so quickly when he meets with little mishaps. His weight is now 35 lbs. and he has developed strong bone and muscle. We have four other children, three boys and one girl, and I let them drink all the "Heberding Standard Milk" they can drink, because it is so good for them. Also glad to say I have recommended the "Special Baby Milk" to many mothers who are overjoyed at the way their babies have thrived and are so contented. In closing I would just like to say I wish many more mothers could know and experience the assurance we have had in knowing the value of safe milk for Better Babies.

Sincerely yours for greater success,

Mrs. Fred C. Stoll.

**Doctor Won't You Help Other Mothers With Their Feeding Problems
By Recommending Heberding's Milk? It's Chuck Full of Health.
Set a Good Example By Using It Yourself.**

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS AND MENTION THE BULLETIN

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Having passed the turn in the yearly circuit, we now enter our third quarter, at a low tide of activities. It is well to have a breathing spell during which we gain our second wind, so to speak, build up a resistance, and improve "the over-all feeling tone" for the busy fall and winter seasons.

This is a suitable time to take stock, and to think and plan for the short space of time left to accomplish some of the possibilities. Seven months ago it was difficult to see a ray of sunlight through the clouded sky, but each new month adds hope and confidence for the future.

This Society has a large and varied program and it might be well to mention a few of the activities which will soon require our attention and concerted efforts.

When the time is propitious the central office, with all the possibilities that it entails, should be considered.

The committee on the care of the indigent of the community has worked long and hard to gather data and will soon report the probabilities of a more equitable distribution of this burden of the past three years.

A grave problem demanding our interest as a society is the inadequate facilities for the care of the mentally ill in this district. We must make an effort to provide a place for housing the mental case more suitable than the county jail.

The program for the monthly meetings is completed until June, 1934, and is constructed to dovetail with the various important medical conventions for the next few months. Everyone is urged to attend the State Medical Convention, at Akron, in September, and the Interstate meeting, to be held in Cleveland, in October. Others will be attracted to the meetings of the College of Surgeons and the Oto-Laryngology section, later in the fall, and the College of Physicians in the winter.

It is to be hoped that the apparent overabundance of scientific sessions will not diminish our interest in the local society affairs and monthly lectures. These have been the chief cohesive influences, and have built up the organization during the past six years. The courses on basic subjects, sponsored here, are a most gratifying feature of educational endeavor, and we hope that, eventually, a great part of the medical curriculum may be thus covered. They must, however, be arranged judiciously, so that the members will be kept hungry for them, and so that they do not conflict with our prearranged schedule.

At this time, with every one swinging in line for National Recovery, the medical profession is heart and soul with this movement. Physicians' fees have not fluctuated with the dollar, but have fluctuated with the patients' need and ability to pay; we expected a fee when the patient could afford it, and have given service willingly, when they could no longer pay.

With the improvement in economic conditions, it is not too much to ask a greater service consciousness from the public for the doctors. This profession will be slow to recover from the past three years, and, to exist, it must have an honest support of those to whom it ministers. Let each of us, individually, explain this to the patients and insist on a recognition of our services, before service becomes a faded memory, too distant to be rewarded at all.

During the next few months we trust that every member will give some thought to the welfare of the Society. It is no one man organization, but requires the guidance, suggestions and advice of the entire membership. Our aim is to go forward, and with your cooperation, your Council and your officers will strive toward making this a successful year.

THE MAHONING COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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} Associate Editors

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MEDICAL TESTIMONY

There were many ideas in Mr. Rollin Hahn's speech, at the joint meeting of the Bar Association and the Medical Society, which should give us food for thought. Perhaps the outstanding one was his emphatic denunciation of the way expert testimony is at present handled in our courts.

It was nothing new to either the medical or the legal profession, when he told of "experts" who sell their services to the highest bidder, and with equal facility, to either side involved. He spoke of the exaggerations and the perversions of medical facts by these "experts", who go to any length in order to help the side which pays the fee to win the case, regardless of the justice or truth involved.

So-called expert testimony has been, for a long time, a thorn in the flesh of the right-thinking doctor and lawyer alike. In many instances it has done a great deal to discredit both professions. The "imported" experts are the worst offenders, and, unfortunately, we have some in our own ranks, a small number to be sure, who may be classed in the same category.

Fundamentally, this evil arises from a system which allows the contending sides to bring in their own experts. One cannot blame the attorney for trying to win his case; that is what he is retained for. But,

if we go to the original purpose of a trial at law, we must remember that it purports to give a jury a chance to get at the true facts of the case, so that justice may prevail.

But how can the jury arrive at the true facts when the expert witnesses exaggerate and distort facts and medical information to suit their own ends? Frequently the outcome of a lawsuit depends on stretching of points and misrepresentation of medical facts by "experts". The expert witnesses who get the largest fee and the side which has the largest amount of money to throw into the case only too often wins the case.

This is the time of new deals and frank speaking. For a long time we have grumbled about this evil. We have often blushed at some of the statements made by doctors during lawsuits; we have angrily discussed it in hospital staff-rooms and at other informal gatherings, but nothing has so far been done to eliminate it. If we recognize this evil it is high time that we do something about it, and the best place to begin is right at home. As a matter of fact, we have been, very recently, offered what seems to be a feasible solution.

In the article by Judge W. P. Barnum, in the June issue of the Bulletin, there was a logical and tangible suggestion for a more adequate and equitable handling of medical

testimony. He suggested that the court appoint a commission of three doctors, which would be something like a medical jury to listen to testimony, check the medical findings and, review the testimony of medical experts. Under the system proposed by Judge Barnum, each side could still have its own experts, but their findings and opinions would be subject to the scrutiny of the medical jury. For one thing, in the presence of three unbiased medical men, the experts would not dare to distort medical facts or indulge in exaggerations and other tricks to unduly influence a lay jury. The doctors appointed by the court need not be experts. They should be reputable physicians in the community, who will be more interested in the meting out of justice than in a lot of befuddling technical phraseology. The proposed plan would likewise result in a large saving of time and money, because many cases would be settled in a much shorter time, some of them out of court.

Judge Barnum offered no details and said nothing about the procedure necessary to bring about the proposed changes. But, if we are willing to admit that the present system

of handling medical testimony, particularly so-called expert testimony, is inadequate and fundamentally wrong, then we should face the problem honestly and look about for means of changing the system. Regardless of what some of us, as individuals, may think, and it is quite conceivable that some doctors and lawyers will oppose the change on the basis of self-interest, as organized societies of two learned professions, we cannot oppose a change in the antiquated method of handling medical testimony.

It is to be hoped that the Mahoning County Bar Association and the Mahoning County Medical Society will get together and collaborate on a plan which could be put into practice. If this involves new legislation, then it is up to us to sponsor a bill which will provide for the operation of such a plan and have the proper bill introduced in legislature. This may seem somewhat revolutionary in its conception, but, if we can produce a workable plan, it will be a credit to the legal and medical professions, and to the community which has such progressive and far-sighted medical and legal societies.



A NEW DEAL FOR THE DOCTOR

In the past few years we have had many speculative excursions into the realms of medical economics, which proposed to solve the problems of the patient and his medical care. While many suggestions and plans have been propounded for the economic problems of the patient, very few have been offered for the doctor himself. It is all very well to theorize and discuss world economic questions, but we must also look to problems which confront us in our own community.

A canvass of a large number of local doctors disclosed the fact that, in spite of a marked increase in general employment, and ever mounting pay rolls, the doctors' collections and incomes showed no improvement and, in most instances, have declined sharply.

For several years we have seen a steady decline in our incomes. It has now reached a point where few of us are earning a living, and many of our members are in serious financial straits. As long as general economic conditions were bad, we carried on our work cheerfully, and helped in every possible way to tide our people over the hard times. We felt that it was our duty and we did not shirk it. But now that there is a general pick up, it may be pertinent to stop and ask the question: "Where is the new deal for the doctor?"

There was a time, in the early history of the Society, when the members felt that the medical profession should initiate some measures for the financial protection of its members from ingrates. For this purpose

they compiled "black lists" of patients who habitually refuse to pay doctor bills. We propose nothing of this sort. The rank and file of our doctors have been very lenient and liberal with their patients during the depression, and now, that a good many of them have gone back to work, it would seem that we are entitled to see some improvement in our own affairs. That we are lagging behind in the matter of collections indicates that the fault probably lies in our own business methods. It is a well known fact that the doctor bill is among the last to be paid.

We do not propose to put medicine on a purely business basis. Our work is of too intimate a nature; the human element which enters into our daily rounds will never permit it. However, when we reach a point where we are losing ground, in spite of a general financial improvement, it is time that we stop and consider our position.

This is a good time to make people understand that we intend to

tighten up on extending credit and become more insistent about collecting bills. Those who have gone to work should know that we consider their debts bona fide obligations and expect them to let us know what they intend to do about paying their old bills. We should also have a definite understanding as to payment for any new work contracted for.

The practice of medicine would be a glorious profession if the doctor were relieved of the worries of making a livelihood. We hope that some day the doctor will be relieved of this. In the meantime, while we are living in a commercial age, we must appeal to the people of our community to remember that we too must make a living, and that the level of medical service which they receive depends, to a large degree, on the way the doctors are treated by the community. Doctors are human, with all the human needs and appetites, and doctors cannot put forth their best efforts when they are financially pressed and harried. J. B. B.



THE DOCTOR AND NRA

Under President Roosevelt's Re-employment Agreement the following sections seem to apply to Physicians.

2. Not to work any accountant, clerical, banking, office, service, or sales employes (except outside salesmen) in any store, office, department, or public utility, or any automotive or horse-drawn passenger, delivery or freight service, or in any other place or manner for more than 40 hours in any one week and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operation to below 52 hours in any one week, unless such hours were less than 52 hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.

4. The maximum hours fixed in paragraph 2 do not apply to Pharmacists or other professional persons employed in their professions. . . .

5. Not to pay any of the classes of employes mentioned in paragraph (2) less than . . . \$14 per week in any city between 2500 and 250,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; and in towns of

less than 2500 population to increase all wages by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require wages in excess of \$12 per week.

8. Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement which is among other things, to increase employment by universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis.

10. To support and patronize establishments which have also signed this agreement and are listed as members of the N. R. A.

Interpretations:—

Janitors are to be included in paragraph 2.

The following are included among professional persons: Internes, Nurses, Hospital Technicians and Research Technicians.

Domestic servants, gardeners on estates and chauffeurs in private employ are not covered by the President's agreement. Minimum rate for office help and janitors is 35 cents an hour. J. P. H.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

For all this is the lull period of the activities of the Society, the usual work is being carried on. All of the committees are still functioning one hundred percent, and all necessary matters that go to having a perfect harmony are proceeding without much ado.

A Golf and Sports Outing was held at the Squaw Creek Country Club, July 20th, 1933. The affair was well attended and from reports everyone enjoyed himself to the fullest.

The secretary's office notes with great pleasure that the President of the Chamber of Commerce realizes that we have an active medical society and has appointed Dr. J. P. Harvey, President of the Medical Society, to the N. R. A. Committee.

This office has nothing unusual to report. All routine business is being conducted. Let us not forget that with the coming month our programs start and the society's activities swing into full blast. Do not forget the Ohio State Medical Association meeting in Akron, Ohio, on September 7th and 8th, 1933.



Applications for Membership

The following men have made application for membership in our Society and have been passed by the censors and Council. If there are any objections to any one of these men becoming members of our Society, kindly communicate in writing to this office within fifteen days after publication of this notice.

Dr. Raymond A. Hall, R. F. D. No. 5, Youngstown, Ohio.

Dr. Dana Wesley Cox, Poland, Ohio.

Dr. John Francis Dulick, Petersburg, Ohio.

Dr. Andrew W. Miglets, 1714 Oak St., Youngstown, Ohio.

Dr. Stephen W. Boesel, Niles, Ohio.

Dr. John Lawrence Scarnecchia, 315 Lincoln Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.



IN THIS ISSUE

Dr. McCurdy continues the series on the Buechner family.

The contributor of "The Virtues of a Good Neck" prefers to remain anonymous. We are not at liberty to disclose his name. A hint to the inquisitive: his initials are W. K. Stewart.

"The Rule of Health" by Dr. M. Deitchman, describes an interesting booklet, which was recently done in facsimile, by Edwards Brothers of Ann Arbor, Michigan. The original unique copy is in the British Museum. The publishers of this book have a number of other facsimile editions of rare medical books in preparation. Those interested in this type of books will do well to com-

municate with the publishers. Their prices are reasonable and the workmanship is superb.

While on this subject, we should like to offer a tip, (we never offered stock market tips). Anyone interested in book collecting will do well to consider medical americana. There are many interesting books to be picked up yet, and collecting early American medical books will make not only a fascinating hobby, but over a period of years, a very profitable one.

The back cover is intended for posting in your reception room. If you agree with the sentiment, put it up where it can be seen.

THE VIRTUES OF A GOOD NECK

If every time you looked at yourself in the mirror either a jackass with a horse collar around his neck or, perhaps more descriptively, a hippopotamus with no definable neck at all confronted you, and then, after some ten days of so-called rigors of an operation, on glancing into the same mirror, would it not thrill you to find that you have—a neck?

My favorite haberdasher asked me with concern why the right point of my shirt collar sticks out like the spanker boom on a merchant ship. He is worried because of the way his merchandise looks on me. I confided most delicately about my goiter: the dum thing is so lopsided, I explain, that neither his nor anyone else's merchandise will look well on me.

If I forget to put my finger on my choker (neck band to anyone else) just before I sneeze, Kerchoo! Blooey, goes the button. I must either go home for repairs or spend the rest of the morning strangled by my neck tie. What a feeling of relief, for the first time since I can remember, to have—a neck.

Wintry wind doth blow; sickness and maternities crowd the calendar. My resistance is lowered. An upper respiratory infection seizes me. To anyone else it is just a simple laryngo-tracheitis, but to me it is this piece of medical terminology plus a thyreoiditis, a big perverted fist, which grabs my trachea, squeezing a'l the while. Slowly, dyspnoeically, I make my way up the stairs to see a patient. The hallway and bedroom are filled with my stertorous breathing, like a horse with the old fashioned heaves. So loudly do I whistle my stridor, that the patient feels sorry for me and wants to get out of bed so that I may pile in.

I have my picture taken. The lower pole of my goiter is resting in sweet repose over the aortic arch, so they tell me. I couldn't see it. Very hurriedly, lest I lose my nerve, I decide to get my goiter out, hoping that when I get through, if I do, I might have—a neck.

With the little wife to propel my halting footsteps, I enter the hospital, bag in hand, like going to a picnic. Without an ache or pain, I am put to bed and sleep comes easily.

with analgesics. The next morning an orderly wakens me. (. . . The rest of this paragraph which is devoted to an amusing and broadly Rabellaisian description of a well known pre-operative procedure, was deleted for obvious reasons) . .

No wonder the orderly says, "you had better take this lying in bed, doctor". I imagine a bitter lesson of once having been kicked in the shins taught him to be careful. After a time the fire subsides and I look sly'y at the orderly to see if he is laughing at me. No, his face is a mask, but there is a merry twinkle in his eyes.

"Who in H . . . ordered this stuff?" I bellow.

"It's just routine, doctor" he replies blandly.

Twelve or more hours later, after the narcotic has worn off, I awaken. First I try out the voice. The hoarse sound which comes from the larynx does not sound like my own voice, but I am so delighted that the "re-current" is working, at least half of the time, that I talk too much. While I am trying to swallow over dressings, clips, a glass tube even o'd friend whisky tastes like bitter aloes, and I wonder when I shall find out whether I have regained—a neck.

I am convalescing, lolling around in the house in a black robe. The dressing around my neck gives me the appearance of a priest on a holiday. Finally the dressing comes off. I rush to the mirror. To my astonishment and pleasure, I find, for the first time in my life, that I possess—a neck.

Friends come to see my operation. It is less delicate, I am sure, than displaying many other operative scars. They comment on the small incision and the c'eaness of the scar. They do not even notice that I now have a neck. But, what of it, they've had necks all their lives, while for me it is a new experience.

I wear "leggings" and put cold cream on the scar. The name of the cold cream begins with Harriet, so I wonder what kind of a pansy I turned out to be. Then I pull, maul, rub and massage the scar and, finally, in desperation, I glance into the mirror to see if I still have—a neck.

Dr. Anonymous.

DR. WILLIAM L. BUECHNER (1833-1904)

(Concluded)

By DR. SIDNEY McCURDY

In September, 1880, ordinances were drawn up to define nuisances. Here we first find rules for dairy inspections, revision of orders pertaining to meat and milk inspection and new regulations to control the health of prostitutes, now a public health matter. Later in this year the Board asked Council to employ Colonel Waring to make a sanitary inspection of the city and to draw plans for a suitable sewage system. All through the minutes up to this time were complaints about privies and many rules had been passed to govern them. In 1883 ordinances were passed to protect the public from slaughter house neglects. Again in '89 new rules and stricter ones were passed concerning milk. These few excerpts from Board of Health meetings indicate the kind of leadership Dr. Buechner exercised during his term of office. He never faltered on his way toward the ideal of a healthy Youngstown.

Hospitals furnished the Doctor with another outlet for his restless medical mind. John Stambaugh, in 1881, sounded the call for money to provide a twenty bed hospital. In 1883 the building on the South Side, near the cemetery, was opened with Drs. Buechner, Woodridge, McCurdy, W. J. Whelan, Matthews and Cunningham as the first medical and surgical staff. It is interesting to note that the first patient to be admitted was a Typhoid, a disease very common here at that time.

There were no specialties in the arrangement of the staff positions, each staff man acting as Physician and Surgeon. Dr. Buechner was ever an active member of the staff and was an indefatigable worker for building up the hospital. He saw it grow to its present size and attended the opening in 1902. In later years his name appears on the list of trustees.

Dr. Buechner practiced medicine and surgery in Youngstown from 1854 until he retired. I am reliably told by a friend of his that he had great difficulty at the start to pick up a following. He was once so dis-

couraged that he seriously considered moving to Petersburg. Later, however, he had for years the leading practice in Youngstown and vicinity, made up of the best families of the city. He was a general practitioner, but was recognized as a surgeon of no mean ability. Much of his surgical work was traumatic, and he was appointed by the Erie Railroad as surgeon for this district. He also had a large obstetrical practice, and it is of interest that he attended Mrs. Welsh when Dr. H. E. Welsh was born. His services were constantly in demand as a consultant, even after he decreased his activities in the practice of medicine. Fate allowed him to retire in the autumn of his life and to enjoy the rewards of years of faithful and honorable medical service.

Do we know how he enjoyed his leisure time and what social life he had? In his active days he became very tired after the long day's work and was inclined to rest at home, devoting himself to reading. He got pleasure out of attending medical meetings of all sort and was for many years one of the most active members of the Mahoning County Medical Society.

He early became interested in Masonry and his enthusiasm carried him to the 33rd degree. In his honor and in recognition of his mastery of the Masonic ritual Buechner Council No. 107 was named. He enjoyed talking with people and in the exchange of ideas with agreeable companions and friends. Very often, in leisure days, he crossed the street in front of his house and settled many an argument in Jewel's Drug Store. In the evening he liked the social atmosphere of the Rayen Club where some of his best friends congregated. Here he could reminisce and settle present and future public problems.

His medical ideals are most clearly understood when our study dissects his connections with this Society. At the first meeting, in 1872, he was appointed a censor. At this same

meeting he was selected to be one of a committee to draw up a "Black List" and to arrange a fee schedule. Black lists, to designate financial ingrates, were popular in the seventies. Temperance advocates, then as now, plagued the Society with requests for pledges and statements concerning alcohol, suitable to their propaganda. Drs. Buechner, Whelan and Fowler drew up a clever statement which really dodged the issue inoffensively, but which rendered a non-committal opinion by the Society.

Dr. Buechner's name often appears upon programmes, either reading

the abdominal cavity. In '75 he reported recoveries following syphilis and tubercular meningitis, a case of carcinoma of the rectum, scarlet fever treated with sulphocarbonate, and a typhoid death which he thought due to perforation. He often mentioned railroad injuries, puerperal convulsions, childbed fever cases and many other diseases. In 1889 he reported a case which required amputation and speaks of following the method of Lister. Later, it seems from his essays that he became greatly interested in the diseases of children.



The Buechner home, a landmark for many years, on Northwest Corner of Federal and Champion Streets.

papers, discussing those of others or reporting cases. In '74 he reported a case of sudden death following medication, which he believed to be due to a mistake in filling a prescription. He reported a case of Scarlet Fever treated successfully with large doses of wine, frequently repeated, and leeches applied externally to the throat to reduce the swelling. He reports a case of strangulated hernia, of five hours duration in which taxis was tried by others without success, so he used an aspirating needle, and after the escape of much gas and some fluid, the mass was readily returned to

When a library fund was created in 1887, we find that Dr. Buechner contributed many books and journals to this library. Several times he donated, as well, pathological specimens.

He was elected vice president and president of the Society for several terms, and the Society always progressed under his leadership. Apparently he had the means and willingness to attend medical meetings away from home, for he was often selected as delegate to both State and National medical meetings.

In 1887 Dr. Buechner, together with Drs. Fowler and Matthews, felt

it necessary to resign from the Society because of a difference of opinion on a policy which the Society adopted. It appears that the Society frowned upon the giving of gratuitous services to charitable institutions. After much discussion in the Society the disagreement was patched up and their resignations were not accepted, nor did they cease doing charitable work for the hospital and other institutions. Whatever might have been the merits of the question, Dr. Buechner stood four square for what he thought was right, even to a point where it nearly disrupted the Medical Society. Later the obnoxious resolution concerning gratuitous services was rescinded. Quite often Dr. Buechner was selected to investigate infractions of ethics, a work which could only be well done by one who had a proper conception of medical ideals and ethics, and an impartial and fair set of rules for honest judgment.

In 1886 there was held, at the Tod House, the first reunion of the regular physicians of Mahoning County. Dr. William L. Buechner, as reported

by a local newspaper, "gave in his peculiarly entertaining and fascinating style an interesting description of antiseptic surgery, as seen in European hospitals". He had recently returned from a visit to the clinic of his old friend Von Volkmann, at Halle, and had there seen the wonderful results in surgery which were obtained by their new technique. Incidentally, I have been told that before this trip his boyhood memories gave Germany first place in comparison with America, but after his return, the Fatherland had lost its position greatly. The trip disillusioned him entirely.

Now we must come to the last tragic act which closed Dr. Buechner's career. While out driving his old faithful horse on Bear's Den road, alone with his thoughts, the mare ran away and the buggy overturned. Dr. Buechner was no more and his life's work completed. With words spoken by Robert G. Ingersoll at a friend's funeral, let us close this chapter: "Your noble self denying life has honored us, and we will honor you".



MEDICAL GLEANINGS

Dr. D. E. Montgomery was a guest of the Mahoning Drug Club when they visited the Worlds Fair the early part of July. "Monty" says they certainly had a good time and, oh my, the boat ride.

Dr. M. E. Hayes attended the World's Fair with the Grotto. The Coroner says it is a wonderful show, from what he could see of it.

Dr. Paul Shannon of Hubbard, Ohio, has gone East to take up his studies at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dr. A. W. Miglets has opened his office at the old stand of Dr. W. H. Taylor, in Hazelton.

Dr. W. P. Young has been appointed city physician of Campbell, Ohio.

Dr. Howard Mathay has opened an office in Girard, Ohio.

Dr. Walter J. Tymochko has opened an office on South Avenue of this City.

Dr. Paul Williams has opened an office for the practice of medicine in Hubbard, Ohio.

Dr. H. E. Welch is confined to his home. We hope to see him out soon.

Dr. H. E. McClenahan, on June 13th, appeared before the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology for certification. He has been notified that he successfully passed the examination.

Dr. A. E. Brant is recuperating in the East.

Dr. H. J. Beard is confined to the North Side Hospital with an infected foot. (The Colonel says his horse had nothing to do with it, but we have our suspicions.)

(Continued on page 21)

Eighty Seventh
ANNUAL MEETING
of the
Ohio State Medical Assn.

AKRON, OHIO

Thursday and Friday, September 7-8, 1933

MAYFLOWER HOTEL

FOR PROGRAM AND DETAILS SEE JULY
AND AUGUST STATE MEDICAL JOURNALS.

Let Us Send a Large Delegation

Regular
MONTHLY MEETING

Of The

Mahoning County Medical Society

Tuesday, September 19th, 8:30 P. M.

AT THE YOUNGSTOWN CLUB

Speaker

DR. GEORGE M. CURTIS

Professor of Surgery, Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio

Subject To Be Announced

The Commission on Cancer

of the
Medical Society of The State of Pennsylvania

will meet at

Oil City, Penna., August 14th, 1933

at

Knights of Columbus Hall

The meeting will begin promptly at 9:00 A. M., E. S. T.

The Speakers:

Dr. Chevalier Jackson, Philadelphia . . . Cancer of the Larynx

Dr. Crevalier Jackson, Jr., Philadelphia . . . Bronchostomy
in the Diagnosis of Bronchial Tumors.

Dr. Albert Bruecken, Pittsburgh } Sympathogonioma of Adrenal

Dr. Wm. Mayer, Pittsburgh } Clinically Encephalitis.

Lunch 12:15 to 1:30 P. M. Afternoon Session Will Start at
1:30 P. M.

Dr. Wm. E. Lower, Cleveland . . . Management of Malignant
Tumors of the Kidney

Dr. Wayne Babcock, Philadelphia, Control of Neoplastic Growths.

Dr. J. W. Wainright, Scranton, Work of the Cancer Commission

Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood, Baltimore . . . Clinic Presenting
Breast, Oral Cavity and Bone Tumors

Round Table Conference—Radiological Conference—All Afternoon

Dr. Charles Geshicter, Baltimore, X-Ray Diagnosis of Bone Tumors

Dr. Max Kahn, Baltimore X-Radiation Therapy

Banquet at 7:00 P. M. Dr. John C. A. Gerster, President of the
New York State Cancer Commission will be the principal
speaker of the evening, whose subject will be—

Cancer Education of the Laity

The ANNUAL OUTING

Of The

Mahoning County Medical Society

Will be held

EARLY IN SEPTEMBER

Details Will be Announced Later

THE RULE OF HEALTH

To the majority of us the term "quack" suggests the chiropractor, naturopath, or someone of that caliber. There was a time, however, when the quack was a man of genius. He was apt to be a rather astute physician, who did a little clever advertising, usually by pamphlet. Such a pamphlet is "The Rule of Health" written by John Ghesel and printed by John Lichfield at Oxford, 1631.

This John Ghesel has left nothing but this pamphlet to identify him, so that we know nothing about his age, residence or ancestry. We do, however, get from this delightful little book a picture of a rather sly man, who was well enough informed about the medicine of his day as well as a fairly good picture of his times. He was one who, if he lived today, might lecture over the radio, run for the senate, or syndicate articles in the newspapers. Certain it is that he would not have been content to permit his light to be hidden under the proverbial bushel, unless it had plenty of large and well placed perforations. So, there being none of the modern media by which a man can keep his name before the public, we have this little book, which very innocently discourses on health, only to lead one on to the end and "what remains now, but that I acquaint you with some of the singular remedies and secrets, which it hath pleased our good God to communicate unto me."

The smug old hypocrite!

The book begins with a brief introduction addressed "To the Lovers of Health". He thus limits himself to the entire population of the world, even as three-hundred years later a goat-gland transplanting expert broadcasts to all those who wish to retain or regain their vigor. Modestly our John starts thus: "Plato that great philosopher avoucheth, that man is not born for himself alone, but also for the good of his friends and a commonweale . . . This then being so, and wee withall sufficiently taught the same by God and Nature itselfe; I have taken great paines even from my youth to acquit myselfe of this duty, having travailed over diverse Countries, even untill the declining of my dayes, for to seeke and finde out the rarest sec-

rets of Physicke, resembling in a manner the Bees, which flie from flower to flower, thence to sucke out their choycest hony".

He proceeds to tell of his experiments with these various remedies and his desire of imparting them to all of the "Lovers of Health". This he does because "least by hiding of this small talent of mine, I might incurre the odious imputation of enviousnes."

Not a bad way to start an advertisement for any nostrum. A good deal like the Indian remedies of a short time ago, and the testimonials of today. It has a familiar ring.

"Of the causes of sicknesses and diseases in general" is the title of one paragraph, and this is real good. "Wee put it without all question, being herein seconded by most sure grounds of divinity, that had it beene but for the fall of our first father Adam, all of us had beene free from corruption, who being placed in the highest step of blisfulnesse, did not know the happinesse he then enjoyed, and that now we are subject to dissolution, and thousands of corporall infirmities, which hastily bring on death upon us."

The remote etiology is therefore settled, so why bother about that any longer. Adam did it! He does not mention Eve, the Snake or The Apple. That seems a little unfair, in this age of equal suffrage and psychoanalysis. What any psychoanalyst could do with this story on the basis for a neurosis! Our master John missed a bet here, but we must not criticize him too severely. He didn't miss many such opportunities.

Doctor John did not forget to leave a loop-hole for himself in case he had to crawl. "All of us do covet length of life, & desire to be free from sickness & diseases, without making use either of physcall Art, or Medicines God hath furnished withall; meane while blaming the physician for unskillfullnesse in the secret operations & works of Medicine. But if you shall weigh with your selfe your estate & manner of living, you will easily confesse with me & lay the blame upon your selfe for such mischiefs."

"The forth is, because of the too frequent use of letting blood To let blood is no strange thing, but to let blood in every disease is very strange." Master John in this paragraph takes up the indications and contraindications for blood letting, chief among these is "not regarding the waxing and waning of the moone". He states very definitely that "letting of blood hath saved many a man's life in burning fevers and the like". He seems here to

have had a rather good understanding of the fact that bleeding might lead to death from shock.

"Fiftly, there is a kind of foule disease, called most truely the Indian disease, now too well knowne in many Christian Countries, most dangerous of infection; & therefore the more heedfully to be avoided. A man may be tainted therewith, if he but eat or drinke with one infected with such a disease, much more lying & sleeping in the same bed, or sitting downe in the same seate. We ought to be more circumspect, what manner of people we converse with."

Wise'y spoken, Doctor John, We ought to be more circumspect.

"The sixt reason will be: That now adayes abundance of people are so much busied in dressing up and keeping handsome the outside of their bodies; also in scowring and polishing their dishes and other such household stuffe, lest it take rust; but carelesse in purging and clensing the inside . . . Let but your owne water stand a few dayes in the pott, & then see, whether a crust will not stick to the sides of it. What then doe you thinke will in so many yeares stick to the sides of your entrails . . ."

And that's why there were physicians and physickers in those days. A physic a day to keep the crust away.

"The seaventh cause or original of diseases proceeds from the mixture and falsifying of syrropes and other Apothecary wares, where many a time they take one thinge for another . . . least the Physitian thereby loose hope of recovery."

It looks as if pharmacists have always been the same, except that there was no Prohibition.

Now we most naturally come to the remarkable remedies of John Ghesel, "which it had pleased good God to communicate to him." "You shall then be advertised, that I have a plaster of admirable vertue for the

breast and stomake, indeed worthy the name of an Arcanum a secret . . . and principally those who after a longe sicknesse cannot recover their appetite and bodily strength, be they young or old, they shall have occasion to give God thanks, and highly to commend my Art."

Judging by some of the free literature one receives, John's secret plaster has been rediscovered.

"Secondly, I have a Syrrup of goldenwater, which draws unto it, as Loadstone dothe the iron, all hurtfull and vicious humors, from all parts of the body, and that with great ease without impaying the good humours. So that both young infants and men of riper age at the very point of death have bene marvilyously relieved thereby . . . likewise it purifies the grosser and melancholike blood of the Spleene.

"3. Againe I have a present remedy against all wind and paines or pinching in the belly, wherewith young children and infants are grievously vexed; without taking it inwardly into the body, but by anynting only the navill and belly therewithall. Many have laboured to find out such a medicine but hitherto in vaine. Also I have another plaster which being applied unto the navill, kills all sorts of wormes."

There are a number of other remedies listed besides those above quoted, but what a shame these have been lost to posterity! Unfortunately John had not learned that pushing the back, pulling and pushing the feet, and pulling the leg could be used to cure many ailments. Of course it might be that the people were so ignorant in those days that they did not understand the rationale of such procedures. I really believe that if John lived today, his little pamphlet, properly circularized, would again bring the same excellent results.

MORRIS DEITCMAN, M. D.

Your attention is again called to the recent questionnaire relative to your pedigree. Please take this matter seriously, and if unable to furnish a cut of yourself, at least fill out the blank and return to the undersigned. None of you knows just when you may become famous—or infamous—and it will be necessary,

at short notice, to supply such data. Next month we will print the first of a series of biographical sketches of our members, and it is believed that the information contained in these articles will surprise as well as enlighten you. So please cooperate to the best of your ability.

H. E. PATRICK, M. D.

REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, JULY, 1933

	Youngstown	County	Campbell	Struthers	Muni. Hospital
Chicken Pox	4	4		1	
Mumps		2			
Measles	2	1		1	
Scarlet Fever	23	7	2	2	
Diphtheria	3	2			
Whooping Cough	88	22		6	
Small Pox		2			
Poliomyelitis	1	1			1
Pulmonary T. B.	1	3	4		
Syphilis	3	1	1		2
Typhoid Fever	3				

Communication from the Health Commissioner

The total number of cases of communicable diseases reported to the City Health Department and in the Municipal Hospital shows a still further decrease.

The total cases for June was 177 and for July 140. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever still continues to be higher than we would like to see.

The Health Commissioner wishes to enlist the support and cooperation of the entire medical profession in the compiling of statistical data, with special reference at this time to the prompt filling out and signing of Death Certificates. Your assistance in this matter will help the Health Department and the Local Registrar, and will relieve the physician from being called later for supplementary information. The greatest source of difficulty comes in the correct statement of the cause of death. This is a question that has aspects which sometime perplex both physicians and registrars of vital statistics. The physician may wonder why the preparation of a medical certificate of death need be so seemingly complex, while the registrar occasionally wonders why the physician often has such difficulty in connection with so simple a matter. In the hope of clearing up some of the more common sources of difficulty the following discussion is presented.

It is quite likely that all physicians will readily agree that some

system of compiling mortality statistics is desirable. Further, physicians constitute the sole reliable source of information upon which to base such statistics, hence it is necessary to turn to them for the essential facts. Therefore, physicians are required by state law to file, with the City Health Department, a medical certificate of death for each patient, whose illness terminates fatally within the city.

When a physician fails to supply sufficient information accurately to indicate the primary cause of death, it becomes necessary for the registrar to obtain further facts. This naturally raises the question of what constitutes a primary cause. Primary means first. The primary cause of death is the first disease that occurs in the series of pathological events terminating in death. Appendicitis, followed by peritonitis and terminating fatally, affords an excellent example. The appendicitis is the first thing that happens and is the primary cause of death. Peritonitis is the second thing that happens and is the secondary cause. Therefore, if physicians will simply make it a rule always to name the disease which initiates the series of events leading to death, very little difficulty will be experienced by the registrar in classifying the certificates, and it will be unnecessary to call upon the physician for further information.

With the foregoing definition of what is meant by primary cause of death in mind, we may now consider a few of the more common sources of difficulty:

SALPINGITIS.—Salpingitis is a pathological term that does not necessarily indicate the nature of the primary disease present, as gonorrhea, or tuberculosis. The disease causing the salpingitis is primary and should be specified.

TUMORS.—Tumors are classified (1) upon the basis of whether or not they are malignant, and (2) upon the basis of the organs in which they originate. If the term "cancer" or "sarcoma" is employed, malignancy is presumed and the organ affected should be specified, as stomach, breast, gall bladder, or urinary bladder. If "tumor" is used, malignancy cannot necessarily be presumed, and it should be qualified either by the term malignant or non-malignant, together with the name of the organ effected.

PNEUMONIA.—Pneumonia in itself is a vague term and is of no assistance in classification, for the condition referred to may be a lobar pneumonia, which is a primary cause of many deaths, a bronchopneumonia, which may be primary but is often secondary to other conditions, or a terminal pneumonia, which, as the name implies, is always secondary. The term pneumonia should, therefore, always be qualified as lobar, bronchial, or terminal. If terminal pneumonia is mentioned, the primary condition should also be specified. If bronchopneumonia is specified as the cause of death in young children or babies, a statement should also be included to the effect that the condition is or is not a complication of a communicable disease. In the latter case, the communicable disease, such as measles, or whooping cough, which preceded the bronchopneumonia, is primary and should be specified.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Tuberculosis is classified on the basis of the organ affected, hence the statement should appear on the death certificate in such a form as to indicate the site of the lesions, as lungs, meninges and central nervous system, intestines

and peritoneum, or the vertebral column.

PLEURISY, EMPYEMA, LUNG ABSCESS.—Indication should be made as to whether or not the organ is tuberculous.

PURULENT INFECTION and SEPTICEMIA.—Septicemia is secondary to some primary cause, as injury, mastoiditis, tonsillitis, or abortion. If the cause of the septicemia is known, it should appear as the primary cause of death. Often it is unknown, in which case a statement to that effect should be made.

MYOCARDITIS and ENDOCARDITIS.—Myocarditis and endocarditis are terms often used by physicians. They should always be qualified by stating that they are either "acute" or "chronic."

NEPHRITIS.—Nephritis should be qualified as "acute" or "chronic". If acute nephritis, the primary cause should always be specified.

INJURIES.—When death is the result of an injury, it is not classified upon the basis of the pathology present, but upon the basis of the cause of the injury, hence the certificate should state "accidental fall" rather than some pathological term a "fracture of the femur", for example. Injuries are further classified as "accidental", "suicidal", or "homicidal." Thus, the complete statement of the cause of death might appear as "accidental traumatism by a fall", or "suicide by firearms", or homicide by a cutting instrument". In cases of death due to violence by a "cutting instrument", the name of the instrument used should be specified.

OPERATIONS and ANESTHETICS.—Operations and anesthetics are not classified as causes of death. Rather, the condition which the operation was performed or for which the anesthetic was administered should be specified. Thus, a fatality following the removal of the gall bladder is not classified as "cholecystectomy". Instead, the death is ascribed to "gall-stones", "cholecystitis", or to whatever disease was present and for the relief of which the operation was performed.

C. H. BEIGHT, M. D.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS

(Continued from page 13)

Dr. Sidney McCurdy is spending the summer at his New England home. The address is St. Johnsbury East, Vermont.

Dr. "Dick" Gross has returned to practice. Welcome back "Dick".

Dr. Herman Zeve has resumed practice in 407-8 Central Tower Building.

Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Mossman are spending a month at their cottage in the north woods of Ontario, Canada.

Dr. Vern Neel is still under medical care. Write him a line, he will be glad to hear from you. His address is 1017 Park Avenue, N. Tucson, Ariz.

Dr. W. K. Stewart is back on the job after a goiter operation.

Dr. Joe Tuta took unto himself a wife the latter part of July 1933. Good luck, Joe.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Sherbondy have just returned from a vacation at Chaffees Locks, Ontario, Canada. Jim reports lots of luck.

Dr. Armin Elsaesser and Armin Jr., have just returned from a motor trip through the East. Armin reports the Ford hits the ball fine.

Dr. D. H. Smeltzer and sons took in the World's Fair, the early part of July.

Dr. F. F. Monroe has returned to practice after a forced vacation, following a rather severe infection.

The latest report from Dr. Beers is that he is holding his own.



BREETUS

Breetus, as a malady, still remains a carefully guarded secret. It is not infrequently, hardly ever and rarely what it is supposed to be. Nevertheless, we are still scanning the incoming mail for the necessary endorsements. Unless they arrive, Breetus may be out—on its feet. (Not athletic). We have been asked if the treatment embraced Caritol. We just don't choose to tell.

—O—

The boys had a glorious time at the golf tournament. The crowd was large. The small loaves of bread served with the dinner were BIXLER'S X-L bread. These were donated to the Committee by Frank Carr, the Bixler Manager. We were sorry you couldn't get there, Frank. Russ Clark was there and we know he had a good time, for he was in the foursome ahead of us. Next time you see Russ, tell him we don't have a Restaurant ad. in the Bulletin.

Whenever we see an Austin, we are reminded of Dr. W. L. Buechner when he rode in a Saxon. Remember? Many of us remember odd things about many in the profession. Breetus would like to run a "Do you remember" department. Send in your "Do you remember" to Breetus, 243 Lincoln Avenue.

—O—

This issue begins the third year that Fred B. King & Sons has been in the Bulletin. We appreciate the compliment and hope we can merit your continued support.

—O—

In looking over early issues of the Bulletin, we begin to appreciate the real calibre of our first Editor—Dr. James L. Fisher. He started with nothing, and turned over after two years, a lusty growing child.

WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT OUR DISPLAY OF
GAS and COAL HEATING SYSTEMS

Filtered Air, Automatically Humidified

BANNER HEATING CO., Inc.

Salesroom—103 E. Indianola Ave., Youngstown, Ohio

Phone 2-3516

Read This Doctor—

Wherever you go you'll hear more and more experienced motorists talking enthusiastically about the General Blow-Out-Proof tires.

Listen in—you'll learn a lot about the advantages of General's low air pressure—about the greater comfort and smoothness of true-cushioned riding. And most important is the peace of mind and feeling of security that come from the definite and tremendous increase in safety assured by the Dual Balloon.

No owner knows how many times the General Dual Balloon protects him from the hazards of tire failure—how many times the patented construction of this tire prevents a dangerous blow-out or a wild skid. These are things he is able to forget. And you can forget them too by driving on the tire built to run on 10 to 15 pounds less air.

Once you have felt the difference of rolling along safely and with luxurious comfort on 10 to 15 pounds less air, you will never go back to the higher pressures required by other tires.

You will be surprised how little more it costs to enjoy all these low pressure advantages. Come in and let me give you the facts.

Very truly yours,

JACK LOTZE,
Safety Tire Company,
114 East Front Street.

They say surgeons have their trials and tribulations. Breetus does too. We had you all primed for the Renner party in August and we had hoped to invite A. G. Henry down from Cleveland too. But Breetus hereby suffers a relapse and announces the Renner Party off, indefinitely. We have not been able to get a definite date.

—O—

So—Frank Carr, it's up to you to plan a Bakery trip for the boys and show them how you make bread. (Note:—dear reader, if Frank says yes—don't miss the occasion. Breetus knows him.)

—O—

This issue carries a full page ad from the Youngstown Hospital. The management of the Bulletin appreciates this support.

Bill Hayford, representing Zemmer Company has started to line up men for attendance at Post Graduate Day, 1934. He is a great booster for our Post Graduate Day. Let's boost his sales by ordering from Zemmer.

PERSONAL

Mother of 3 boys needs work. Her husband has been unable to work for over 3 years. This lady was a stenographer 15 years ago. She is extremely desirous of working in a physician's office, and is *willing* to work. Any physician who needs an office assistant please give her a hearing. Phone 2-7642.

Kalak
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ALKALINE WATER
(Carbonated)

AN ANTACID...NOT A LAXATIVE
DELICIOUSLY REFRESHING

KALAK WATER CO. OF NEW YORK, INC.
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Youngstown, Ohio

Ample resources and capital ...
capable and conservative man-
agement . . . unusually complete
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PABLUM—MEAD'S PRE-COOKED CEREAL

Mead Johnson & Co., are now mar-
keting Mead's Cereal in dried pre-
cooked form, ready to serve, under
the name of Pablum. This product
combines all of the outstanding min-
eral and vitamin advantages of Mead's
Cereal with great ease of preparation.

All the mother has to do to pre-
pare Pablum is to measure the pre-
scribed amount directly into the
baby's cereal bowl and add previous-
ly boiled milk, water, or milk-and-
water, stirring with a fork. It may
be served hot or cold and for older
children and adults cream, salt and
sugar may be added as desired.

Mothers will cooperate with physi-
cians better in the feeding of their
babies because Pablum is so easy to
prepare. Please send for samples to
Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville, Ind.

—Adv.



E. J. Green

Green's Toggery Shop

15 Spring Common, Youngstown, O.

RICH COLOR Makes it DISTINCTIVE

The King Town-Car
Invalid Coach



A Step
Ahead of the
Traditional Types

Ultra-smart colorful Invalid Coach that will impress your patient and buoy up his spirit. Every modern feature for luxurious comfort; skilled assistants in immaculate uniforms. Day or night service—Phone 6-5102.

FRED B. KING & SONS

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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Pure Pepsin
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Alcohol 20%

Indicated in hepatic torpor, insufficiency of bile, intestinal indigestion, inactivity of lower bowel and all obscure intestinal disorders.

DOSE—One to two teaspoonsfuls as directed.

The Lyons-Laeri Co.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

26 Fifth Ave. Phone 4-0131
Youngstown, Ohio

MATERNITY SUPPORTS

Your patients will have special attention and adjustments every six weeks during the time needed for this support.

We Fit TRUSSES

Elastic Hosiery, Ptosis
Sacro-Iliac, Post Operative
Kidney, Supports.

Private Fitting Parlors

The LYONS-LAERI CO.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
SUPPLIES

26 Fifth Ave. Phone 4-0131
Youngstown, Ohio



STATIONERY

Printed Here Is
An Accessory To
The Dignity Of
Your Profession.

Your Bulletin Is Our Ad

The United Printing Co.

Youngstown, Ohio

The Banner Heating Company is anxious to interest you in heating and ventilating systems. They want you to submit your problems to them for solution. Their ad is in this issue.

—O—

Lee King says automobiles are not subject to Spasmophilia. Rickets or T. B. Hence, sun baths for automobiles are not necessary, in fact are detrimental to the paint. Cars parked on the street with the windows closed are bake ovens when opened. If you leave your windows down, see what happens. Read the Central Square Garage ad. in this issue and see for yourself. He gives the doctors the "prevention" just as doctors advise patients. Be wise.

—O—

Blair, when he sends back your suit dry cleaned, makes sure that you are not forgetting matches, when you change suits. He sends you a neat folding package of matches in the coat pocket. It saves one the annoyance of asking someone else for a light.

—O—

Public Health Committee—Breetus wonders why there isn't some regu-

lation of "rabbity" in the limits of the populated city. Hot nights, windows open, and the aroma de parfum from the coops increases the use of hypnotics and expletives.

—O—

The Entertainment Committee tells us that an outing is to be held early in September, featuring corn, clams, etc., and a liquid containing Lupulus. We are hopeful that A. G. Henry, The S. M. A. man from Cleveland, can come down for that. We will notify you of the exact date. O. K. A. G.?

—O—

Do you know that the only National Pharmaceutical House advertising in your Bulletin, is Abbott-Swan-Myers?

—O—

Mead Johnson & Company's Pabulum is certainly unique. Whenever your patient is suffering from the dread malady, Breetus, just pour out some dry pabulum, add boiling water, mix and feed with milk or cream. As for the Mead ad. in this issue, did you ever see Dr. "Divvy" Phillips eat spinach?

Typhoid fever received a full page editorial comment in the June Bulletin by our Editor. We see where Typhoid has appeared in a few cases. Here's hoping it doesn't spread. You can help stop its spread by discouraging the use of "bootleg milk". The S. M. A. people told you what was what about bootleg milk on page 32 of June issue. Read it again. A. G. Henry knows his advertising!

—O—

For whole milk, Florence Heberding produces the cleanest, safest milk you can possibly produce. She has made a study of cows and milk. If you want to learn something about milk, call Florence and say something about milk, then just listen. That's what we did, and did we learn about milk? Let's make every effort to help our health departments, local and county, to foster a clean milk supply. Incidentally, Florence has been in EVERY issue of your Bulletin since February 1931.

Among those on our advertising pages in this issue, the following were in the first issue of January 1931. A. J. Laeri,—The Apothecary, Lyons-Laeri Co. Beginning the February 1931 issue, were Ralph White and Mrs. Heberding, both with us ever since.

—O—

Frank Lyons, we note that in January 1931 you had a F. P. ad. The coroner has left the corner now, so maybe we can return to the former status soon?

—O—

The following firms have donated prizes for the August outing: Lyons-Laeri, Duncan Drug, Laeri's Apothecary Shop, and McCready Drug.

Read the Health Commissioner's communication and file it for future reference. It is very important that we have reliable vital statistics in this community.

We Are

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Distributors for Mahoning and
Columbiana Counties

We have been making
QUALITY GINGER ALES

For **57** Years

Doctor, just phone in your
order; we will be glad to serve
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that squeaks the loudest
gets the grease.

If your patients are pay-
ing other accounts first bet-
ter let us start *squeaking*
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The Perfect Poultice
FOR THE RELIEF OF
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We furnish doctors, surgeons
and dentists with gowns, smocks
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Phone 6-4776 — Youngstown, O.

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PHARMACIST**

Phone 103 Canfield, Ohio



We fill R^s as you write
them. We will be glad to
favor you at any time.

**IN THE NEW DEAL
DON'T FORGET
THE DOCTOR**



**He Served You During
Hard Times; He Will
Continue to Serve You.**

His CODE Is —

SERVICE

But He Too Must Live



Pay Your DOCTOR BILL